

HEATLESS LANDLORD GETS 30 DAYS IN JAIL

Drastic Penalty for Trying to Freeze Out White Tenants in Harlem.

IS ALSO FINED \$500

Charles Klein, Losing Rent Rise Game, Had Started Negro Invasion.

SENTENCE SETS EXAMPLE

Special Sessions Justices Show No Mercy to 'Spiteful' Property Owner.

Charles Klein, landlord of an apartment house at 164 St. Nicholas avenue, alleged to have tried to colonize negroes to drive out his white tenants and raise rentals, and falling in that to have attempted to freeze them out, was sentenced to thirty days in jail yesterday and fined \$500 by Justices Collins, Freschi and Healy in Special Sessions.

In imposing sentence, the heaviest penalty for such an offense yet inflicted by a court in this city, Justice Collins addressed the defendant in scathing terms, calling his actions "malicious" and prompted by "spite." The Justice said Klein was deserving of no mercy at the hands of the court. It was disclosed in court that Klein had failed in a civil action he had instituted to have his rents raised, it was alleged, 100 per cent, and that he took the above means of circumventing the courts and "getting even" with his tenants. His "contemptible measures," in the words of Justice Collins, were uncovered by the Lockwood legislative committee on housing last January.

Klein was sentenced on a specific charge made by John Lynch, Health Squad police officer, who alleged the landlord had failed, "on January 12 and at divers other times to heat the rooms of a ten family apartment at 164 St. Nicholas avenue to a minimum temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit." Section 22 of the Sanitary Code provides that landlords must not permit the temperature in their dwellings to fall below that figure when the temperature outside is below 50 degrees.

A letter from Harry Goodstein, president of the West Harlem Property Owners' Association, outlining Klein's actions, was read into the testimony. The letter, addressed to the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, was in part as follows:

"This man Klein is deserving of no mercy for his contemptible actions taken to oust the white tenants of a row of nine large apartment houses. After having been defeated in a civil action to raise rents 100 per cent, against his white tenants he made open threats that he would circumvent the judgment of the court and tried, by fair means and foul, to gain his end.

"With the approach of winter he attempted to freeze out his tenants by refusal to furnish sufficient heat to make his dwelling houses habitable for human beings."

The letter continued to relate how he promoted a "colored invasion" of that district, "heretofore a fine, quiet residential section occupied many years by white families." The landlord, the letter stated, rented out his apartments as one room furnished lodgings until the Department of Health stopped the practice on the ground that such overcrowding was unsanitary.

"An example should be made of this man," it was said, "by the imposition of a most severe penalty—by a jail sentence—as a mere fine would not serve to deter him or those like him, known as 'professional leasers,' from repeating the same performance in other sections of the city."

In case of default of payment of his fine of \$500 the court directed that Klein be forced to serve an additional thirty days in jail.

ELEVEN COLLEGES TO BAR PROFESSIONAL COACHES

Continued from First Page.

the grand stand," said Mr. Melkejohn. "After that is accomplished I have little doubt that we will move along to the disappearance of all coaches. We will return to sport for sport's sake."

"We wanted to bar seasonal coaches at once, but many of the colleges already have signed contracts with men for the 1922 season, especially in football, so we had to make the resolution effective with 1923. I have no doubt that at future meetings we will act against heavy schedules, overemphasis of intercollegiate competition and other features which are not for the welfare of the colleges and the players. We wanted to do a lot more today, but we did not have the time. Anyhow, we felt that we had made a good start."

President Shanklin declared that he was a very much interested onlooker. "This conference has done nothing more than declare itself in favor of the system which we already have at Wesleyan. We have done away with the seasonal coach, have gone into faculty coaching, and we like it."

Dr. Shanklin said Wesleyan last fall put Dr. Fauser, head of the physical education department, in charge of football. There was quite a howl and the alumni last December made a move in New York to force the readoption of the seasonal coaching system. Some high school star was suggested, but that's all over now.

The abuse at which the eleven col-

lege presidents took a shot to-day was an outstanding one last fall. Some of the larger universities began to bid high for the services of certain famous coaches. Oregon offered \$12,000 to Hugo Bezdek to leave Penn State and return to the coast. The president of Oregon does not get \$12,000 a year. Stanford offered \$15,000, it is said, to Glenn Warner, now at Pittsburgh. Warner is to go to Stanford for the 1923 season.

Bo McMillan, star center at Center College, received an offer of \$7,000 a season to coach at the University of Dallas, the president of which does not get \$7,000 a year. He turned down that offer and accepted a contract calling for \$10,000 from Centenary College, an unknown institution in Shreveport, La., the head of which does not get \$5,000.

Some of the colleges which were represented here to-day began to fly high for their coaches and paid their football mentors more than they paid to their ranking professors. There was bound to be a reaction.

President Lowell of Harvard, in his widely spread report, gave the reaction a big impetus. Then a national collegiate athletic association, at its December meeting in New York, proposed the very resolution which the presidents adopted to-day. Princeton is pushing the reaction along in an indirect way with wholesale disqualifications. The conference here expressed interest in the action at Old Nassau, but the president declined to discuss a subject which they declared was without their sphere.

ONLY 2 PRINCETON INELIGIBLES RECENT

Total of Eighteen Out of Athletics Covers Two Year Period.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Princeton, N. J., April 10.—Further information regarding the investigation of the eligibility of Princeton athletes shows that of all cases under investigation in the last several months only nine were sufficiently serious to be brought before the committee of the three chairmen.

Of these four men were exonerated completely and one case remains to be passed upon. Two men, Thomas H. McNamara, captain of the baseball team, and Ralph Gilroy, captain-elect of the football team, have been debarred from further representing Princeton in athletics. One not debarred by the committee is through with athletics him other causes. The ninth man is Barry, a freshman, considered innocent, but deceived by alumni, who represented the situation wrongfully to him. Barry will be eligible to play in the fall.

The report that eighteen men had recently been declared ineligible came from the fact that, with Gilroy and McNamara included, there are now that number of men in the university ineligible for participation in athletics. But they are ineligible for many causes and some of them have been out for as long as two years. Their cases, it was pointed out to-day, have nothing to do with the recent investigation. Dean McClenahan said it is no uncommon thing for men to be declared ineligible for various reasons. He pointed out also that the committee which declares men ineligible never publishes its reasons, and in some quarters it is declared it is this silence that gave rise to the belief that all of the eighteen men now ineligible were declared so on account of the recent investigation.

N. Y. U. WINS THREE DEBATES.

The New York University debating team returned home yesterday from its first intercollegiate tour with a 100 per cent record of victories. In Richmond, where the opposing team represented the University of Richmond, the Judges gave a unanimous decision in favor of the New York University team. There was a spirited contest with Trinity of North Carolina, and the judges divided, 2 to 1, in favor of New York University. It was Trinity's first defeat in twenty debates and the fourth in twelve years.

The third debate was with the University of South Carolina, where the five judges voted 4 to 1 for New York University.

The subject discussed at each debate was: "Resolved, That employers of the United States retain the principle of the closed shop." New York University upholding the negative.

The team is composed of Donald L. Brown, captain; Theodore Dietler and Alexander Lieberman. Walter Blankfort, manager, accompanied the team.

JURY FINDS RELY PAID BACK \$2,000

Returned Surplus From His Washington Trip, Says Report to Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (Associated Press).—A long story of alleged appropriation of public money for private use without scruples or justification is told in a copy received here to-day of the recent Grand Jury presentment returned in Porto Rico against Gov. E. Mont. Rely, his secretary, John Hull, and Auditor W. L. Kesinger.

In asking the prosecuting attorney to prepare indictments against the three officials, the Grand Jury charged that they all gave their approval to numerous irregular Treasury disbursements for the Governor's recent trip to Washington, for an inaugural tour through the island and for other purposes.

It also is alleged that public money was paid out and charged against purchases for the executive mansion in cases where the jury is convinced the material mentioned was "not purchased for official use."

In the case of the inaugural tour, the trip to Washington, and smaller items, the jury's report says the money advanced to Gov. Rely by Auditor Kesinger was paid over on a warrant which stated that the sums disbursed were due to the several payees and required no subsequent accounting. At other times, it was charged in the evidence before the jury, the Governor drew "divers sums" from the treasury on similar warrants and "through simple letters signed by Secretary Hull."

Much of the money, it is added, was paid back to the Porto Rico Government by the Governor after the Grand Jury investigation began. The report says the first knowledge of a surplus from the \$5,000 advanced for the Washington trip was when the Governor appeared before the jury and "pulled out of his pocket \$2,000, which he stated was left over."

The Governor is said to have explained that he had not returned the surplus sooner because he was waiting for a complete record of his expenses during the trip.

The Grand Jury's report, as it was cable to Resident Commissioner Felix Cordova Davila here by Antonio R. Barcelo, President of the Porto Rico Senate, said in part:

"The Governor on August 1 and October 20, 1921, requisitioned the insular treasury to issue in favor of Hull, his private secretary, two items of \$500 each in the nature of an advance for expenses of the Governor in his inaugural trip through the island. This requisition for money was examined and approved by the Governor and certified by Hull as necessary for public service of Porto Rico and disbursement thereof."

Retail Cost of Food Less in March Than February

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A decrease in the retail cost of food to the average family in March as compared with February was reported to-day by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Prices of forty-three food articles in fifty-one important cities were considered. Seventeen of these articles showed decreases ranging from less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. on butter and tea to 34 per cent. on strictly fresh butter, twenty-one articles increased from less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. on cheese to 11 per cent. on oranges, and six articles remained unchanged.

was authorized by the auditor. The auditor made this operation as if people of Porto Rico were owing \$1,000 to Secretary Hull and paid with settlement warrant instead of accountable warrant.

ILL HEALTH CAUSES SUICIDE OF STUDENT

Son of Calais, Me., Doctor Shoots Himself in His Home.

CALAIS, Me., April 10.—Carl Armstrong, 18, a senior at Calais Academy, where he was active in baseball, football and basketball, shot and killed himself in the bedroom of his home to-day.

Beside his body were found a revolver and two notes addressed to relatives, who refused to disclose their contents. Members of the family said the youth had been despondent because of ill health and had worried over his studies. He was a son of Dr. Charles Armstrong.

'CHINATOWN GERTIE,' MISSION LEADER, DIES

"Chinatown Gertie," once a notorious woman crook well known along the Bowery and in Chinatown and the Chatham Square district, but for the last eleven years a worker for the Salvation Army, died at 6 o'clock Sunday night at her home in Cherry street.

Her last work was to deliver an address Sunday afternoon in the Salvation Army Men's Hotel at 227 Bowery. She died an hour later of heart disease.

At the time of her conversion eleven years ago Chinatown Gertie had bought carbolic acid with which to commit suicide. With the bottle in her hand she passed a Salvation Army meeting, and stopped to listen. She never took the poison, but from that moment she devoted her life to helping her former associates.

SISTER OF BEAUVAIS AIDS MRS. STILLMAN

Mrs. Stacey Says She Saw Nothing Improper at Grand Anse Lodge.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, MONTREAL, April 10.—A sister fought for a brother's reputation at the hearing to-day of Mrs. Stillman's witnesses before Eugene Godin, Commissioner appointed by Judge Morschauser to take evidence in Canada.

Mrs. Margaret Stacey of Caughnawaga, maid to Mrs. Stillman in 1918 and sister of Fred Beauvais, for an hour gave determined testimony and vigorously withstood cross-examination by N. K. Lafamme, K. C. of Montreal, leader of Mr. Stillman's local forces, who is cooperating with Cornelius J. Sullivan, Outerbridge Horsey, Col. William Rand and E. Donovan, the banker's New York counsel.

Mrs. Stacey said she was maid for Mrs. Stillman in 1918 at Grand Anse and recalled the arrangements at the Blackburn house. She said she made the beds and superintended the bedrooms and she swore that never at any time had she noticed anything suspicious in the relationship of Fred and Mrs. Stillman. Fred slept in the attic and Mrs. Stillman on the first floor. She also insisted that Fred never went into the woods with Mrs. Stillman unaccompanied by Bud.

Harry Marchand, clerk of ex-Mayor Crete's house, produced records which showed the dates of Mrs. Stillman's arrivals and departures when she took the boat between Grand Pile and Grand Anse. This was to determine exactly when she stayed at Grand Anse.

Basil Montour, an aged Indian from Caughnawaga, who as a mason helped build the chimney at Grand Anse, testified that there was no scaffold against the side of the house on which was Mrs. Stillman's room at the time described in the peeping testimony. John White, also of Caughnawaga, Indian Reserve, and also a mason, told the same story.

Georges Giguere swore that a man named Lafontaine had tried to induce him to swear falsely against Mrs. Stillman and to say she had made love to him. The witness said he had been promised a trip to New York and a good time.

Oscar Fontaine and Norbert Thibault of Lake Wapagamac testified to seeing Mrs. Stillman and Beauvais there one winter day in 1916 when they were looking for a camp site. They left by train the same afternoon, it was said. This evidence was designed to upset testimony of the Pages, who swore that Mrs. Stillman and Beauvais left on snowshoes about 4 P. M. for some camp. The hearing was entirely secret, except that on an interpretation of a ruling by Justice Morschauser the door was opened to allow "public swearing" of witnesses.

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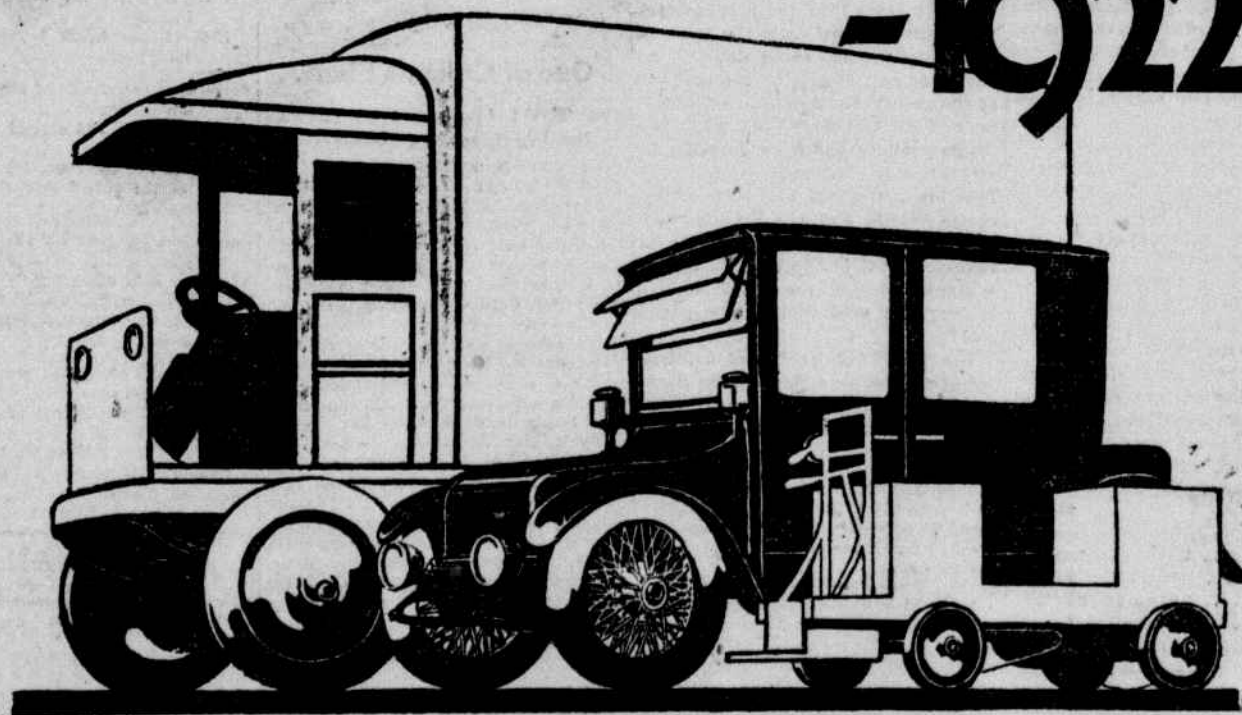
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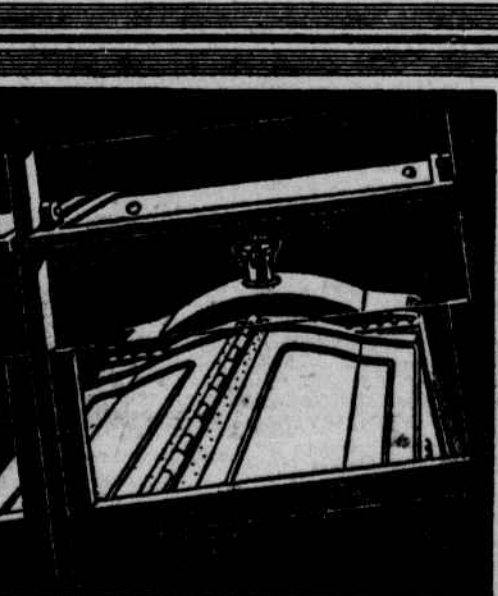
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